SPEECH OF THE HON. J. GLANCY JONES To the Democracy of Columbia County; delivered at Bloom burg, Pennsylvania, October 2, 1857.

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After referring to the fearful issues of the campaign of 1856, and the foverish excitement of the country as contrasted with the current campaign, and ascribing it to the fact that the people, in the calm exercise of their enlightened judgment, have become satisfied that the position taken by the democratic party was right, Mr. Jones briefly reviewed the acts of the administration of Mr. Buchanan, as far as it has advanced, noting the cordial approval it everywhere elicited; the confidence reposed in the President by the people of the whole country; their implicit reliance on his integrity, patriotism, and comprehensive knowledge of all the relations of the government at home and abroad; and, in alluding to the fact of the President having inflexibly determined not to be a candidate for a second term, said he would be thus enabled more disinterestedly to devote himself to the faithful execution of his high trust during the four years of his present term. Under these circumstances, a cordial his present term. Under these circumstances, a cordial support of the party in the same liberal spirit, at least in the 35th Congress, was justly due him, that the House should be so organized by the democrats in Congress as to give the President ample means and power to unfold his policy to the country, leaving it thus for the people to give the President ample means and power to unfold his policy to the country, leaving it thus for the people to decide for or against it, according to the dictates of their judgment; the 36th Congress affording ample time and opportunity, for those who may wish, to look after the succession in 1860. To Pennsylvania (on whose soil independence and the constitution were first declared and framed) was accorded the honor of a presidential candidate for a national democracy, united to a man on him and the principles of the party. It was conceded at the time of the nomination that the safety of the constitution and the Union might depend upon Pennsylvania. Events proved this apprehension to be true. Our proud old Commonwealth thus rejoices in the highest possible honor of saving the country under the leadership of her own distinguished son.

own distinguished son.

Having thus disposed of these points, Mr. Jones proceded to speak of national questions.

The organic law, said he, of our government, framed by our forefathers in an eventful crisis, and without the hamp of experience to guide them in the imperishable work of establishing a free representative government. lamp of experience to guide them in the imperishable work of establishing a free representative government, (in which all the elements of pure democracy should be secured and guarantied, as far as possible, under a representative system, with checks and balances, not to thwart the public will, but simply to check the convulsive upheavings of a morbid fanaticism, which otherwise, under a feverish, temporary excitement, might pass for the cool deliberate judgment of the people,) had of necessity to be based on compromises. The conflicting opinions and interests of the inhabitants of thirteen colonies—in their origin of diverse language, religion, and nationality—added, in their new homes, to the sporadic diversity of soil, climate, and facilities on commercial, manufactuity—added, in their new homes, to the sporane of soil, climate, and facilities on commercial, manufacturing, and agricultural pursuits; suggested cotemporary ously with the idea of a union or confederacy of the irresistible conviction that to consumma colonies the irresistible conviction that to consummate it a compromise must be effected, so as to bring order out of these confused and heterogeneous materials. Taking a calm and practical view of this subject at Albany, in a calm and practical view of 1755, when the confederated colonies, by their representatives, were assembled for the purpose of combining their forces against their common enemies—the French and the Indians—Benjamin Franklin, a representative from Pennsylvania, declared, in a letter written to one of his constituents, "that a union of these colonies was an im-

To use a figure of speech, the centrifugal force at that day of their local interests so largely preponderated over any supposed advantages that might accrue from concen-trated or combined action, that the idea of a permanent trated or combined action, that the idea of a permanent, stable confederacy was deemed a chimera. Yet, notwith-standing all this, the potential influence of external pressure, the rise of an enemy in the British government more formidable than all their other enemies combined, did, in a very short time, fuse their discordant materials; the pressure of necessity, their common fears and common hopes, did what no human foresight could foretell, and no human foresight could foretell, and no human foresight could foretell, and no human reason could effect. It obliterated their local selfish interests, developed a noble, self-sacrificing patriot-ism, such as the world never witnessed before, and in a few years, as early as 1774, taught the world that the American colonies reared giants, whose devotion to hu-man freedom was so intense that for its achievement and maintenance, when the exigency required it, they would sacrifice everything, not excluding their lives and

It was this same spirit which ruled the councils of the framers of the constitution. All local interests which conflicted with the freest and fullest enjoyment of combi-ned or national freedom were discarded by them, and all others were so compromised in this organiz law as to insure that the government would last as long as the constitution should be re-vered, its authors respected, and its provisions observed with fidelity by posterity.

fidelity by posterity.

In consequence of this noble, self-sacrificing spirit of compromise in the constitution, when it was absolutely essential to the creation of our present form of government, a delusive, morbid sentiment has been engendered, exhibiting itself at various periods in the history of our government, and often entertained by good men animated by a pure love of country—to wit, that because our government was founded in compromise it is always to be senby a pure love of country—to wit, that because our government was faunded in compromise it is always to be conducted in compromise; that because, impelled by necessity, the framers of the constitution had to compromise interest, not principles, in organizing a confederated government in order to secure the fullest enjoyment of rational political liberty, and a position in the family of nations, which would guaranty its stability and perpetuity, the consequence is that we, the descendants of its founders, must, in our legislative action, be eternally compromising; and other extremists, not even stopping at principle, or recognising any human authority, would invoke a higher law; which said higher law, being the dictate of private judgment, should overrule the associated political judgment of, not alone the action of the confederacy as exhibited in its executive, judicial, and legislative branches, but of its executive, judicial, and legislative branches, but of the people themselves, as imbodied in the sober dictates of constitutional law, the highest and only authority in a

This is the fatal, fruitful source of all the exciting elements of discord and embittered controversy agitating and convulsing the social fabric at different periods of our and convulsing the social fabric at different periods of our history, and at times rocking it to its very foundation. Had our fathers, immediately after the adoption of the constitution, established the principle unalterably that compromises began in the constitution and should end there, we never should have been troubled with a Bank of the United States, protected by judicial sanction; a governmental paper currency, instead of a constitutional treasury system; a protective policy, taxing one interest to support another; a Missouri Compromise, the offspring of assumed, not delegated power, (no matter how generally acquiesced in, or however well intended, it has been outside of the constitution, and subsisted thirty years and more only on the principle of "communic error," and a suspension of the exercise of the judicial functions of the government;) emissions of bills of credit, comof the government;) emissions of bills of credit, com-nonly called State bonds, (held valid under judicial sancfrom on the spurious doctrine of necessity, common consent from on the spurious doctrine of necessity, common consent from all outside of the constitution, and in this instance in the very teeth of that venerable instrument;) State charters, authorizing corporations to do what they acknowledge they have no constitutional power to do themselves; and the surrender of that sound old State-rights doctrine, that the State, in the exercise of her sovereign power under a constitution which she swears her executive, her legislature, and her judiciary to support, will delicer up fugitives from justice and labor without waiting for, or leaving it to the general government exclusively to exercise this power, delegated to it in the constitution as it were by almost superhuman foresight, in anticipation of a degenerate age, when delinquent States might wish to flinch from the honest discharge of their duty, in order to cater to a morbid appetite engendered in an atmosphere of higher-law régime. If our State authorities, in good faith, on principles of humanity, with a view to prevent in the very teeth of that venerable instru of higher-law regime. If our State authorities, In good faith, on principles of humanity, with a view to prevent kidnapping, or the transmission of any person of color out of the limits of the State unless he was clearly proven in the mode appointed by law to be a slave—if in this benevolent view the State authorities would themselves investigate and deliver up, in all cases where the title was clear, and all the States were secured of the fact that the clear, and all the States were assured of the fact that the constitution and the laws would be faithfully administered in each of the States where their rights were involved, what a death-knell it would be to the vocation of the ist and the agitator, and what a humane shield it would throw around the free-colored population of the country! But the doctrine is sanctioned in Prigg vs. Commonwealth, by the highest judicial authority, and to this authority we cheerfully bow, until, perhaps, in the pro-gress of constitutional law, it may be deemed necessary for this same high tribunal, by a writ of error ceram nobis, or some other process equally potential, to correct what time may teach were early errors, resulting from an inex-perience in the working machinery of a new government. Far better it is, however, to tolerate in a free government Far better it is, however, to tolerate in a free government hoary-headed error, even if never corrected, than to strike, as the fushion of the republicans is in the Dred Scott case, at the root of the government itself, by exci-fing a popular clamor against the decrees of its judiciary, or proclaiming the revolutionary dogma that private opinion is of higher authority in a political compact than judicial decisions, and that a good citizen may, with impunity, in the exercise of this inherent and Inalienable right, invoke the popular wrath against its

scott case, and, insairy, by that incomparative scale paper—the reply of the President to the letter of the electors of Connecticut—in which, among other things, he declares it to be mysterious to him that any other construction should have prevailed than the one given by the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case to the constitution on the question of the time when, and the manner how, the people of a Territory acquire the right to settle the question of slavery in the Territory.

I gave my cordial and hearty support to this bill, but not because it inaugurated a new principle, for I believed that every principle contained in the Nebraska bill was to be found in the constitution; or, to speak more properly, among the reserved powers of the States and the people, not delegated to the general government under the constitution, and also recognised in the acts of 1850, commonly called the compromise measures. It is clear, too, that the President of the United States thought so, for he so declared it in the Sanford letter in 1848, before either the compromise measures or the Nebraska bill fore either the compromise measures or the Nebraska bill were introduced. It was for good reasons that I advocated the Nebraska bill. It commended itself to my judgment because without any attempt at compromise for I am fore either the compromise measures or the Nebraska bill were introduced. It was for good reasons that I advocated the Nebraska bill. It commended itself to my judgment because, without any attempt at compromise—for I am against compromises, past, present, and future—It has a distinct avowal of a principle of constitutional law held for years in abeyance by the nominal existence of the Missouri-compromise line, a law existing in statute without constitutional sanction, and in direct derogation of the reserved rights of the States. I have always held to the opinion that our people are intelligent enough to hear the whole truth relative to the government, and to sustain the true meaning of their constitution. If they are not satisfied with it, the sooner we know it the better. It is lawful to change our constitution; it is moral treason to pervert, misconstrue, or conceal its meaning; hence I supported the Nebraska bill; but always with regret that even this bill, with all its modifications and additions, fell short in my view in one very important particular. While it asserted no principle not to be found in the constitution and in the compromise acts of 1850, it failed to assert the full extent of those principles on this subject; it left the construction of its own meaning by express provision to a co-ordinate branch of the government, and this too on a regist of meat vital importance to a large it left the construction of its own meaning by express provision to a co-ordinate branch of the government, and this, too, on a point of most vital importance to a large section of the confederacy. My own opinions were well settled that territory acquired by the common blood and treasure of the people of all the States was open to all, and that the right of emigration with their property, slave or otherwise, was secured to them under the reserved rights of the States, a power over which was never delegated to the general government; that the constitution recognised and protected in the Territory, while it remained in a territorial condition, all property, slave or otherwise; and that the United States courts had ample jurisdiction for the maintenance of their rights, and to mulct wise; and that the United States courts had ample juris-diction for the maintenance of their rights, and to mulci in damages any one who might inveigle, destroy, or dam-age anything recognised as property under the constitu-tion in the Territories of the United States; and that these tion in the Tenitories of the United States; and that these reserved rights of the States would continue in full force until the people of the Territory, having a sufficient pop-ulation, should assume the garb of sovereignty, and pro-ceed, through their representatives, to frame a constitu-tion for a sovereign State. To this tribunal, and to this alone, the reserved rights of the States yielded, acknowledging their full jurisdiction over the whole sub

These were my opinions at the time, and I ardently de The Supreme Court has the unquestioned right to ex-amine into and pass upon the constitutionality of the laws of Congress, and if they err there is a power in the people to change the constitution and correct their errors; but it is, in my opinion, contrary to the spirit of our institutions, if not in derogation of the constitution itself, for the legislative power to enact conditional laws; it may suit a timid legislature, enacting sumptuary laws or au-thorizing municipal subscriptions to railroads, &c., tr tack on, "subject to the opproval of the people at the polls," or as is in the Nebraska bill, subject to the constitution, not as we understand it and express it, but as the Supreme Court may hereafter, when they get a case and it suits their convenience, decide: the meaning of our own law, by our own act, in the mean time to be held in abeyance.

It was because I disliked this omission that I held my peace pending the passage of the bill, while my votes and acts were for the bill. In order to secure that much, and acts were for the bill. In order to secure that much, I refrained from speaking on it, because if interrogated I should have felt obliged to say all I say now, and which I took the first opportunity offering to say in my place on the floor of the House, several months before the meeting of the Cincinnati Convention, my own election in October, 1856, and in advance of the presidential election, and to express the opinion (not by authority) that the statesman whom I preferred for the presidency entertained these same views on this subject. That statesman was nominated, and my district increased its majority for him, with a full knowledge of this construction of the Nebraska act, over two thousand beyond the largest ever given before.

I am happy to be able to say that the President has al

ready fully endorsed, by his public acts, all that was expected from him in his construction of this bill.

I always supposed it was deemed expedient by Congress to leave it open to judicial construction, because there existed an honest difference of opinion, which would only acknowledge judicial authority on the true meaning of the constitution. Be that as it may, it subjected the whole northern democracy to the unjust charge of being unsound on a vital question of constitutional law. The opposition from the South boldly charged, in the organi-zation of the Thirty-fourth Congress, December, 1855, that no northern democrate construed the bill as it was that no northern democrat construed the bill as it was understood and explained by southern democrats; and, what was still worse, we gained nothing at the North understood and explained by southern democrats; and, what was still worse, we gained nothing at the North—open as it was to every conceivable construction. It presented us in any other attitude than that of a compact, united party in all our principles. The democratic convention of our own State, in March, 1854, were unwilling to acknowledge or reject it, and gave it finally the cold shoulder, under the allegation that the State democracy in their State issues had nothing to do with these national embarrassing questions. It availed us nothing, however, cmoarrassing questions. It availed us nothing, however, for we were beaten many thousands, much to my regret for one of our worthy candidates, but richly deserved by us for our efforts to shirk the responsibility of a candid avowal of our principles at all times and in all places. These issues, fortunately for the country, are now all settled; peace again is restored, and I sincerely hope we may never again have to enter the field where the constitution itself and the existence of the Union are to be at take a right grown a question of

stake, arising from a question of construction of organic law, not definitely settled even in our own ranks. The construction now given to the Nebraska bill is be-ing put to the test in Kanssu; and I firmly believe it will ing put to the test in Kansas; and I firmly believe it will work itself out to the entire satisfaction of the country. A convention composed of delegates elected by the people for that express purpose has assembled, to frame a constitution, preparatory to the admission of the State into the Union. Either this convention is clothed with sovereign power, or it is a nullity—if the former, then it falls exclusively within its jurisdiction not only to make the constitution, but to send it back to the people for ratification or not, as they may determine; and if they should submit it to the people, it is equally exclusively their province to say who are qualified to vote on it. Interference at any time by any functionary of the general government within the lines of this jurisdiction would, in my opinion, be a violation of the very letter of the Nebraska bill. We may take it for granted they will submit it to the people, but it is for them, and them alone, to decide.

Turning to the questions more properly open to discu sion in their pertinency to the present gubernatorial con-test in Pennsylvania, Mr. Jones proceeded to say:

The standard-bearer of the democratic party in this campaign is Gen. Wm. F. Packer, a man born and educated on your own soil. He belongs to that cluster of stars which have shed so much light upon our country in every period of its history, the self-made were the stars which have since so much light upon our country in every period of its history—the self-made men of the country. It can be said of him, with truth, that he has served his country in the various capacities of canal com-missioner, auditor general, member and speaker of the house of representatives, and senator of the State, with-out a blemish either on his public or personal character; but he now stands before you as a representative man. It is an article of faith with the democracy, that while they seek the best men, they regard principles as paramount, and men as representatives of them. If you wish to know Gen. Packer's political opinions on banks, tariffs, slavery, sumptuary laws, finance, or any other question of constitutional, national, or State politics, read the Cincinnati platform. He was a member of that convention, and moved for the approval of that platform, when reported by the committee, without dotting an or crossing a t. And then turn to the resolutions of the or crossing a t. And then turn to the resolutions of the convention which nominated him, passed at its two sessions, and you can sum up Gen. Packer's creed—the

attacking the motives and impeaching the character of its judges.

To this delusive, sickly sentimentality it is, in my opinion, we owe the spirit of compromising everything, so rampant in our country—a spirit which has engendered a levity and political licentiousness from which the principles of the constitution itself are not even exempted.

It was my fortune to be in public life and an actor in the Nebraska struggle from the beginning to the end-from its first rough draught, in which the Missouri line was not named, but inferentially made vold, until the final settlement of its meaning and true construction by the Executive in his imangural, the judiciary in the Dred Scott case, and, finally, by that incomparable State paper—the reply of the President to the letter of the electors of Connecticut—in which, among other things, he declares it to be mysterious to him that any other construction should have prevailed than the one given by questioned, because the answer would be fatal to his in-

I shall conclude, my fellow-citizens, by a brief refer a snail conclude, my lellow-citizens, by a brief refer-ence to the condition of our finances. We have come to a dead stop in the midst of prosperity, after a season of health without a parallel; of crops exuberantly abun-dant; with more gold and silver in the country than at any former period. Every one asks, What is the cause? and no one is prepared to answer; nor is it strange it should be so.

and no one is prepared to answer; nor is it strange it should be so.

My own opinion is, that the existing trouble has been caused by importing too many luxuries, to be paid for by men who in this fast age imagined they were worth twice as much as they really were; by the immense foreign debt contracted to build railroads, buying iron abroad—not because it could be bought with bonds, on credit, without money; speculation in western lands, &c., &c.

The remedy proposed by the governor is an extra session of the legislature, and a legislature, too, with but six days' of life in it. How this honorable body can investigate the condition of our banks and deliberately mature a legislative remedy in the short space of one week surpasses my comprehension; but I will wait and see, as they may have more light than I have upon the subject. It would have been, in my opinion, more in consonance with the spirit of our institutions to have waited a few days for a legislature fresh from the people; but of that the governor is the judge, and as he alone is responsible, I leave it to him and the people, and dismiss the whole subject, with a suggestion which I hope may be regarded, to wit: that the legislature will unanimously resolve, 1st, to repeal all the bank charters granted at the last session; 2d, to appoint a committee to investigate the condition of every bank in the Commonwealth, with instructions to report to the next session, and then adjourn sine die. They can do this in one day, and retire with an immense enlargement of their popularity.

PREACHING POLITICS.

We have fallen upon evil times. Madness rules the our. Fanaticism strikes down every moral safeguard, nd intemperate zeal tramples religion, peace, and charity beneath its crushing foot. The professed ministers of the Gospel, the followers of the Prince of Peace, are turning their backs upon the Master they profess imitating the unworthy example of a very unscrupulous divine, the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, are bringing the cause of religion into disrepute by making our churches

We are the last person in the world to deny a minist of the Gospel any moral, social, and political right which is possessed by any other citizen; but no one, priest o layman, has a right to preach politics in the pulpit. It was erected for no such purpose—consecrated to no such object, and cannot be thus used without desecration.

We have politics through the week : cannot we be al owed to have theology on Sunday? We desire to rest from the harassing anxieties, the harassing cares, the process duties, the crushing antagonisms of political strife, at least one day during the week. Why will not our clergy permit us to enjoy the day in a legitimate and

Churches are created by all parties, congregation gathered which are composed of different political creeds They meet around a common altar to worship in a com on faith, in union and brotherhood. The preacher like a midnight incendiary, throws the firebrands of dis cord in their midst, and all is confusion, disunion, and lisorder. Can the election of a favorite party candidate the success of any political party, compensate for the bitterness and strife engendered by preaching politics in the

WASHINGTON'S OPINION OF PAPER MONEY. The following letter, written by Gen. Washington mo han seventy years ago, on the paper or bank currence question, will be read just now with more than ordinary interest. It should be read, studied, and reflected on b every man and boy in the Union :

MOUNT VERNON, February 27, 1787. DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 30th ult. came duly to DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 30th ult. came duly to hand. To give an opinion in a cause of so much importance as that which has warmly agitated the two branches of your legislature, and which, from the appeal that is made, is likely to create great, and perhaps dangerous divisions, is rather a delicate matter; but as this diversity of opinion is on a subject which has, I believe, occupied the minds of most men, and as my sentiments thereon have been fully and decidedly expressed long before the assembly either of Maryland or this State was conveyed. I do not excuple to declare that if I had a voice convened, I do not scruple to declare that, if I had a voice in your legislature, it would have been given decidedly against a paper emission, upon the general principle of medium. To assign reasons for this opinion would be as unnecessary as tedious; the ground has been so often trod that a place hardly remains untouched; in a word, the necessity arising from a want of specie is represented as greater than it really is. I contend that it is by the substance not the shadow of a thing that we are substance not the shadow of a thing that we are to be benefited. The wisdom of man, in my humble opinion, cannot, at this time, devise a plan by which the credit of paper money would be long supported; conse-quently, depreciation keeps pace with the quantity of emission, and articles for which it is exchanged rise in a mission, and articles for which it is exchanged rise in a reater ratio than the sinking value of the money Wherein, then, is the farmer, the planter, and artisar benefited? The debtor may be, because, as I have observed, he gives the shadow in lieu of the substance, and en observed very truly, leave no alternative-it mu be that or nothing. An evil equally great is the door i immediately opens for speculation, by which the least de-signing and perhaps most valuable part of the communiulators. But, contrary to my intention and declaration, I am offering reasons in support of my opinion—reasons, too, which, of all others, are least pleasing to the advocates for paper money. I shall therefore only observe generally, that so many people have suffered by former emissions, that, like a burnt child who dreads the fire, no emissions, that, like a ournt child who dreads the fire, in person will touch it who can possibly avoid it; the natural consequence of which will be, that the specie which remains unexported will be instantly locked up.

With great esteem and regard, I am, dear sir, &c.,

GEO. WASHINGTON.

LATER FROM TEXAS.

It appears by a card published in the Austin papers that the personal difficulty between Dr. Phillips and Maj John Marshall has been honorably adjusted

Gen. Twiggs, the commanding general of the Texas desartment, has issued an order exhibiting the course he has been compelled to take with reference to the late dis turbances in the West. The order is as follows:

"The general commanding the department finds, with great regret, the necessity for having an escort with the contractor's train transporting stores for the troops from Indianola to this city. The recent attack on the government train in Karnes county, Texas, where one man was killed and four wounded by persons in disguise, seems, however, imperatively to call upon him to protect the trains in future, to prevent the delay of stores for the

ntier posts.
'A detail will, therefore, be made from company M. Ist artillery, to consist of one subaltern, two sergeants and twenty privates, to be in readiness on Tuesday, the 22d inst., to escort the train from this city to Powder

Horn and back. The officer in command of this escort will protect the "The officer in command of this escort will protect the public stores and the persons having them in charge from all attacks, and will be responsible for the safe delivery of the stores at this place. He will offer no resistance by the troops to any civil process issued from any magistrate in any of the counties on the route.

"The quartermaster's department will furnish the ne-cessary transportation for this movement."

WASHINGTON CITY.

SATURDAY MORNING, OCT. 10, 1867.

THE KANSAS ELECTION.

A telegraphic despatch from St. Louis, published in another column, furnishes the gratifying intelligence that the election held in Kansas on Monday last has resulted in favor of the democratic party by large and decided majorities. In both branches of the territorial legislature the democrats have a ma-

Since the above was in type, we have received the following despatch from a source entitled to the ful-

"LEAVENWORTH, Oct. 7 .- We have carried branches of the territorial legislature. Our majority in Leavenworth county is 250. The union between our northern and southern democrats is cordial and com-

SPEECH OF HON, J. GLANCY JONES

Of the many distinguished statesmen whose quence and services have shed a lustre upon the lemocratic party, there are but few who have as strong a hold upon the respect, confidence, and affections of the people as Hon. J. Glancy Jones, of Pennsylvania. His eminent abilities, sound principles, and practical statesmanship were never more advantageously displayed than in his recent speech at Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania, and we have accordingly placed a report of the same before our readers this morning. The Pennsylvanian publishes the same speech with the following comments:

same speech with the following comments:

"It is a fresh, bold, and manly exposition of principles and policy, which will within our own State, and beyond it, attract attention and command respect. We only regret that the report is not more full and complete. Whatever else may be said upon the subject, the public course of the representative of Berks has been one of devotion to principle, and not without distinction. It is matter for gratification when those who represent our State in any department of the general government exhibit high capacity and fidelity, and this gratification is increased when these qualities are united with estimable and solid traits of private character, not always to be found united even with eminent ability."

THE FINANCIAL CRISIS .- THE TARIFF AND THE BANKS.

Every day for the last two or three weeks we have been informed by some one of the journalists of New York, Philadelphia, or Boston, that the "financial crisis" had reached a culminating point; that the darkest days had been seen; that the long-dreaded 'lower depth' had been reached; and that the dawn of confidence, credits, and expansions was breaking after a night of unparalleled pecuniary embarrass ment and suffering. As yet we have seen no evidence of an abatement in the storm; and we are constrained to believe that further and deeper embarrassments, more failures, more suspensions, more depreciations in the values of stocks, bonds, and real estate, and more derangements in the currency and in foreign and domestic exchanges, must take place before relief can be obtained and the business of the country conducted in a safe and profits ble manner The people of the West are now feeling, and feel-

ing acutely, the effects of that pressure which has brought so much distress and dishonor upon the East. With all their vast and teeming granariestheir countless herds of cattle—their great and grow ing cities-their incalculable deposites of coal, iron. lead, and copper-their products of the field and forest, the annual value of which can only be estimated by scores and scores of millions-and with water facilities and railroad facilities which have secured for them all the markets of the Atlantic and Gulf coasts-they are still unable to command a currency which has about it a sufficient metallic odor to answer even the small requirements of the retail trade of their towns and villages. Public meetings, it is true, have been held in St. Louis and other places, at which resolutions have been adopted, with the view of forcing a false currency to the true standard of coin. But what do these resolutions amount to? How can they influence or change the known and certain laws of trade? The government of France, during the reign of terror, made it a capital offence to discredit their assignats: but trade and commerce proved to be more powerful than the committee of safety; for not even Robespiere's threats or the guillotine's crimson riod of 1856: streams could raise these wretched paper issues bove their true value.

To be in a situation of inconvenience, embarrassment, suffering, or downright bankruptcy, in the midst of unequalled plenty and unsurpassed prosperity, is a condition of affairs that may well claim the most earnest consideration of the politician and statesman. Various explanations are offered for the seeming anomaly. That portion of the northern priesthood who have abandoned spiritual for temporal affairs, and who look to the rifle, and not the Bible, for the most persuasive teachings, tell us that the present financial embarrassments of the country must be regarded as a punishment not for national sins, but the sins of the democratic party : and that the bank suspensions, mercantile failures, and stock market collapses are Divine manifestations, we suppose, of opposition to the principle of popular sovereignty, the equality of the States, and the Dred Scott decision of the Supreme Court. On the other hand, the black-republican press, with few exceptions, although disnosed to shrick for Kansas in season and out of season, are not disposed to regard the "border ruffians" as the authors of the evils under which the country is now suffering. They go back to their old tariff hobby, and roundly assert that these evils have come upon us for the want of good, old-fashioned, high protective duties, and that the currency can never be properly regulated and controlled, and permanent prosperity secured to the republic, until we adopt a Chinese or a Japanese policy in our intercourse with the outside trading barbarians. The New York Tribune even goes so far as to wish for a high and impassable wall to guard our innocent and confiding countrymen from the grasping novements of Queen Victoria's rapacious subjects.

To the impiety of the political preachers we have othing to say. The absurdities of the high-tariff advocates carry with them their own refutation. Bank expansions cheapen the currency and enhance the value of real and personal property. Nominally high prices and enormous profits beget a ruinous spirit of extravagance in our personal expenditures, and while this spirit rules the hour, nothing short of prohibitory duties can prevent the excessive mportations of articles to meet the requirements of those who are supposed to have the means to gratify the most costly tastes and fancies. Those and abundant currency and the most extended credit | State ticket.

system do not bestow a passing thought upon the tariff, so far as their own personal consumption is cerned. It is a matter of small consequence to them whether they pay a duty of five or fifty per cent. on their wines, silks, laces, and broad-cloths. If our home manufacturers are really sincere in their desire to check excessive importations, they would say very little about high or low tariffs, but would direct their energies to effect such a radical change in our monetary affairs as would bring the currency and the value of real and personal property of the ountry as close as possible to a specie standard.

We will not stop to show that the most serious financial revulsions ever experienced in this country have occurred under high tariffs; for we cannot be lieve at this late day, and after the many bitter experiences through which the business community have passed, that any one having the slightest claims to intelligence can be ignorant of the principal causes of those terrible convulsions in every channel of trade and in nearly every branch of industry to which the nation is, under existing systems, periodically subjected. It is more than probable that the sales of our great crops of wheat, cotton, corn, rice, sugar, and tobacco will soon relieve us from all immediate pressing embarrassments, and it is possible that in the comparative ease and security which must follow we may return to the now exploded system of credits, expansions, inflations, and currency-cheapening; but we cannot look for healthful trade and abiding prosperity until a complete, thorough, and radical change takes place in the banking institutions of the country, and in the relations of our State governments with those institutions. If the various State and municipal governments, following the example of the federal government, had severed all connexion with the banks, and received its dues and paid its debts in gold and silver coin, their restraining example would not only have exercised a most salutary influence, but it would have been difficult, if not impossible, under such a state of affairs, to have affected the currency of the country to any dangerous or even mischievous

Let the country take warning by a recollection of past revulsions and by an acute sense of present sufferings. In our anxiety to get well, and to get well peedily, let us not resort to quacks and impostors. The disease which has prostrated us has become stubborn and chronic from neglect and exposure. A certain, permanent cure can yet be effected, if we throw away the nostrums of speculators and demagogues, and boldly and steadily apply the knife.

THE GEORGIA ELECTION.

From private despatches received last evening from Augusta and Savannah we learn that Brown, the democratic candidate for governor, is elected by about ten thousand majority!

The democrats have carried both branches of the State legislature by large majorities.

In the sixth congressional district, Jackson, demcrat, is elected by two thousand majority!

The congressional delegation stands six democrats o two know-nothings-a democratic gain of one.

The delegation is as follows: 1st district, James L. Seward, democrat.

do Martin J. Crawford, democrat. Robert P. Trippe, know-nothing.

Lucius J. Gartrell, democrat. Augustus R. Wright, democrat.

do James Jackson, democrat.

do Joshua Hill, know-nothing. do A. H. Stephens, democrat.

EXPORTS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

The London Economist thinks that the export from Great Britain in 1857 will exceed \$600,000,000 The amount in 1856 was \$579,130,000, against \$478, 440,000 in 1855. The chief increase during the first half of the present year has taken place in the exports to the United States, British India, and the Australian colonies. We have prepared from the voluminous official returns exhibiting the general foreign commerce of the United Kingdom during the first half of the present year the following comparative statement. showing the values of the leading exports from Great Britain to the United States during the first half of 1857, compared with the corresponding pe-

cer and ale cals	\$355,190 231,450	\$340,815 217,265	\$14,375 14,186	Increase
ton	9,034,495	9,694,345		\$659,85
porcelain	1,337,425	1,456,500		119,07
millinery	4,371,015	4,808,135	100 - 110	437,12
lery	2,754,745	2,621,724	133,021	
inens and cambries		4,210,715	545,585	
ig iron on, bolt and rod	592,765	694,700		101,93
iron	5,832,630	6,155,835		823,20
ast Iron	51,505	57,920		6.47
Frought iron	1,565,395	1,594,485		29,07
teel unwrought	1,140,355	1,281,705		141,85
opper sheets	722,530	603,325	59,205	-
ead	378,970	208,985	169,985	
in sheets	2,641,705	2,837,510	15000000000	195,80
ced oil	799,095	368,430	430,665	CHOOL ST
alt	833,575	258,140	0.0000 1000	75,43
ilk manufactures.	1,054,090	1,182,770	The Court of	128,6
tationery	226,165	192,480	33,685	
Voollens, cloths	2,958,260	3,066,875		108,61
Vooliens, flannels, blankets, and car-				
peta	4,350,365	4,807,385	-	457.00
Vorsted stuffs	2,147,560	2,716,800	10.04	569,2
Total	47,635,585	49,436,824	1,476,141	3,277,3
Total increase	1050/00	1,801,239	1.00	1,801,2

HON. A. G. BROWN, OF MISSISSIPPI. We notice that this gentleman has just returned from a canvass in the northern part of his State. We learn also that his efforts have been most able and successful, and that he has sustained the principles and measures of the democratic party with a zeal and ability rarely surpassed.

Gov. Brown's talents, consistent political course and unflagging zeal at all times in support of democratic measures most justly entitle him to the support and confidence of his party friends. There are few of our public men that have acquired a higher position in general estimation than ex-Gov. Brown, and few, we are sure, that more worthily deserve it.

A card, which is signed by many ladies of New York, announces that it is intended to respond to the call of Mrs. Magruder, of Washington, and to create a memento in honor of the gallant conduct of Captain Herndon. They were to have held a meeting yesterday afternoon, and will limit contribution to one dollar from each person.

The Buffalo Republic intimates that the free white labor of the North now demands the attention of its party, (black republican,) but expresses doubts of its adequacy to the task.

The Sandy Hill (N. Y.) Herald, hitherto an efficient know-nothing paper, has formally abandoned that who are enjoying very large incomes through a cheap party, and given its adhesion to the democratic

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL

STREET, A MALLETY

We have pleasure in transferring to our columns the following articles from the North Carolina Standard. From these complimentary notices, it will be seen that the Postmaster General is receiving the credit which is so justly due to him as a laborious and able public officer, and the honor which his Alma Mater pestows upon him for his literary merits. He de

serves it all. The same paper does justice also to the other cabinet officers, in ascribing to them the most unceasing devotion to the duties of their departments and the successful manner in which they are and

taining the public interests.

From the North Carolina Standard HON. AARON V. BROWN.

We copy from the Iowa Northwest the following just and handsome compliment to the Hon. Aaron V. Brown, Postmaster General. Governor Brown, though a native of our sister State, Virginia, is nevertheless very near to North Carolinians. He is a graduate of our University, which has recently honored him by the highest degree is could confer; and our people of all parties take an inter est in his fortunes, and feel proud of the name which he has established among the statesmen of the country. He is administering the affairs of his department with consummate ability and energy; and we entertain no doubt that the signal success which has thus far marked his ad ministration of the Post Office Department will attend it to its close. He appears to be thoroughly acquainted with the wants of the country which it is the province o his department to supply, and to be fully up, in every respect, with the vigorous and advancing spirit of the age. In addition to this, he is a laborious public ser vant. He knows what it is to labor, and the value o labor in the public service; but in this respect, indeed he is but one of the whole number of cabinet lected with such excellent judgment by President Bu chanan. They are all working men in their particular departments; and this fact is seen in the order, the promptitude, the regularity, and efficiency which characterize every branch of the public service.

"To a vast and growing country like this what interest must be felt in having an able and liberal officer at the head of the Post Office Department. About six months have elapsed since the incoming of this administration, and that time has been sufficient to show the country the capacity of her chief rulers—by them chosen—to discharge their duties to their full satisfaction. But peculiarly fortunate is the President in the choice of his Postmaster General. Coming from one of the new States, and himself one of the pioneers, Gov. A. V. Brown is peculiarly adapted, by early experience, education, and public services, to comprehend in the largest extent the requirements of the postal system, and control its powers to meet the wants of every community. And during this time the service has been increased unprecedentedly in all the new States. The Northwest certainly has no occasion to complain of the treatment it has received at his hands. As this department was created to provide equally, as far as possible, the advancement of common communication, so is it the intention of the Postmaster General that no State or section shall have just cause to censure the Executive because of any dereliction in this respect. "To a vast and growing country like this what inter-

"Very many routes in Minnesota, Iowa, and Missouri, and, in truth, all the new States, have been put in operation, or the service in them multiplied, in the past few months. This is a part of the policy which he has adopted, and, having decided upon such policy, he has the judgment, perseverance, and ability to carry it out with success. In this respect the people ought to co-operate with him in considering candidly whatever changes are proposed. So far the postal labors seem to have met the approbation of the people, and did they know what study and personal investigation Gov. Brown bestows on them, his popularity would outmeasure that of any of his predecessors. Time will show conclusively the efficiency and good management he will display in this all-important department."

INDIANA CONGRESSIONAL VACANCIES.

Two vacancies have occurred by death in the Indiana congressional delegation during the present year-by the death of the Hon. James Lockhart in the first district, and of Hon. Samuel Brenton in the tenth. These vacancies are to be filled at the election to be held on the 13th instant. In the tenth district the republicans have in the field Charles Case, and the democrats Judge Worden. No nominations have yet been made in the first district, in which at the last election Mr. Lockhart (dem.) had a majority of 4,770 votes. In the tenth district Mr. Brenton (republican) had a majority of 710 votes.

hemselves aggrieved by our articles on banking, an pportunity of being heard, we give place to the ollowing explanatory note of Mr. Smithson. We must say, however, that our information in regard to the Farmers and Merchants' Bank of Statham, Smithson, & Co. differs very materially from the facts as stated in the note of Mr. Smithson himself; still we acknowledge his right to be heard. And we take this opportunity to say, that we are far from having concluded all that we have to say about the abuses and evils of banks and banking, as they have for many years been managed and carried on in this country.

Upon the principle of allowing those who deem

To the Editor of the Union :

To the Editor of the Union:

In your editorial of yesterday, upon the subject of banks and banking in the District, you do the Farmers and Merchants' Bank of Statham, Smithson, & Co. very great injustice, (I am satisfied, however, not intentionally,) wherein you place this bank in the same category with such banks as failed to redeem their issue, and thereby practised a fraud and imposition upon the innocent noteholders. It is well known to all who are familiar with the affairs of Statham, Smithson, & Co. that they, to the last, promptly redeemed all of their notes; and just as soon as they were satisfied that the spirit of the public was opposed to the issuing of small notes in the District, they, cheerfully acquiescing to public opinion, immediately called in all of their issue and discontinued the issuing of notes of all denominations.

issuing of notes of all denominations.

No one can with truth assert that the firm of Stathau No one can with truth assert that the firm of Statham, Smithson, & Cc. ever, under any circumstances, wronged any man out of one cent; but, on the contrary, it is susceptible of proof that they wound up their business meting out justice to every man who had transactions of any kind with them. I trust, sir, that you will have the goodness to give this explanation a place in your paper.

Very respectfully,

WM. T. SMITHSON.

INAUGURATION OF GOV. PERRY.

The Tallahassee Floridian of the 3d instant, an nouncing the arrival in that city of Hon. M. S. Per-

' His induction into the gubernatorial office will take place on Monday next at the capitol. The ceremonies, including the delivery of the great seal of State by the present incumbent, the administration of the oath of office, and the delivery of the inaugural address, will commence precisely at noon of that day."

TONNAGE OF MERCANTILE SHIPPING IN CHINA. On the 25th July last the mercantile tonnage in Chinese waters, exclusive of river steamers, lyingup vessels, and coasters, amounted to 104,153 tons The following condensed statement exhibits the proportion under American colors :

	merican tonnage.	Total tonnage
At Shanghae	- 7,380	26,925
At Fah-chow-fu	- 2,776	8,069
At Amoy	- 2,358	12,170
On the cast coast, including	g	
Formosa	- 3,088	10,522
At Macao	- 2,514	11,582
At Hong-Kong	- 8,707	34,885
Total	- 26,823	104,153